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PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
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Hongkong, 11th August, 1906. [30]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 14TH, 1906.

The "dismal science" of finance is supposed to have no more apt or experienced exponent than Lord GOSCHEN, and a good deal of interest attaches therefore to any pronouncement he may make on questions with a financial bearing. On July 11th, at the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the National Discount Co., Ltd., he announced to a distinguished company, which included the GOVERNOR of the Bank of England, the CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer, some Treasury officials, and many bankers and big city men, that the gold reserves of the country were too small. If "Trade and Finance", whose prosperity he was boasting, were indeed to prosper, something should be done to increase the gold reserves. If memory serves, it is more than a few years since Lord GOSCHEN began to preach from that text, and still things have remained *in statu quo*. His last was punctuated with cheers and applause, and yet the other speakers did not go out of their way to endorse his somewhat pessimistic view of what would happen if Britain, with its small gold reserve, were to be plunged into a big war. The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer indeed appears to have been mildly chaffing his admittedly more export predecessor, although taking care to speak humbly of his own qualifications. He supposed that if the average man of business were consulted as to whom he should least choose as his spokesman and champion on an occasion of that kind he would say that there were two figures whom he regarded with special repugnance:

"It was not a question only for the City of London, but one which affected the whole trade of the country. It was a question which affected the well-being of finance and trade. What was finance nowadays? They were not merely a group of City men endeavouring to enrich them-

—selves and simply to increase their private fortunes; many of them were stewards and administrators of the funds of great institutions for myriads of shareholders. They had, no doubt, the sense of the great responsibilities which rested upon them. Let it not be thought that the City was composed simply of a group of rich and grasping men, who were endeavouring to accumulate those vast fortunes which figured in the annals of other countries. They were at their posts in order to promote the prosperity of trade and finance in the country at large. By their wisdom as they were wise, by their prudence as they were prudent, by their capacity as they had that capacity, they would help to a great extent the course of business in the country at large, and to maintain by sound, orthodox, and unostentatious measures that great structure of British trade and finance to the prosperity of which he now asked them to drink."

The French Chamber on July 10th finally adopted by 575 votes to 1 the law providing for a weekly day of rest.

Last week was a healthy week for the Colony. Smallpox had entirely disappeared; and there were only two cases of plague. The plague totals are now 837 cases and 831 deaths.

It is stated that in recognition of the re-instatement of Captain Dreyfus in the Army, Baron Rothschild proposes to offer to the French Government an ironclad of the *Dreadnought* type.

We understand legal proceedings will not be taken against the engineer of the steam launch *Hung On*, he having agreed to compensate Sergeant Gerrard and the Chinese passengers who were scalded by the accident.

At Portsmouth on July 10th thirty obsolete warships were sold for just over £3,000, or less than the cost of the smallest of them. Two well-known training ships, the *Formidable* at Bristol, and the *Caledonia* at Queen's Ferry, were also sold, and fetched £4,900 and £4,400 respectively.

Mr. Howard Thurston has forwarded to the Captain Superintendent of Police, and asked that it be included in the amount raised to defray the cost of erecting a tombstone over the grave of the late Constable Williams, whose tragic death at the City Hall on the night of May 12th, during one of Thurston's performances, we previously recorded.

The following telegram from members of the British House of Commons was forwarded to the Russian Duma:—Three hundred and twenty-six members of the oldest Parliament in the world salute the members of the youngest, the Russian Parliament, and hope to meet its representative at the forthcoming conference at the Palace of Westminster.

Disaster has fallen on the Government Kheddahs in the Katha district, says the *Rangoon Gazette*, practically all the elephants having been swept away by an outbreak of orthrax. Of the three hundred elephants at the Kheddahs, most of them highly-trained animals, over two hundred and forty died within a few days of the outbreak of the disease, the direct loss thus causing being about eight lakhs of rupees. The remaining elephants have now been dispersed throughout Katha and it is hoped the outbreak is at an end. Last year in the same district a large number of elephants perished from the same disease. It looks as if the operations should be transferred, at least for a time, to another part of the country.

Reuter's Constantinople correspondent telegraphed that when the Porte was apprised of the intention of the United States Government to raise the American Legation there to the rank of Embassy, the Ottoman Minister at Washington was instructed to use his influence with a view to inducing the Washington Government to abandon the idea. Claskib Bey replied that the United States Government was firmly resolved to adhere to its decision. Fresh instructions have, therefore, now been sent by the Porte to the Ottoman Minister to inform the United States Secretary of State that the raising of the Constantinople Legation to an Embassy requires a previous understanding between the Governments of the two countries, which does not exist in the present case.

Reuter's New York correspondent says: A telegram from Fresno City (California) states that a highwayman robbed five Yosemiti Valley stage coaches in succession near Albion on July 7. He wore a black mask, and had stuck his foot to prevent the leaving of tell-tale tracks. In his right hand he held a rifle, with which he covered the passengers. As each coach came round a curve in the road he ordered the driver to stop, and then made the passengers alight, stand in line, and submit to be searched. In one case he compelled a young lady passenger to assist in searching her companions. He also shot away the lock of an express box and rifled its contents. An Englishwoman and her daughter were among the victims. The former fell to the ground in a faint. It was reported from Borenta that the miscreant had been captured.

At Messrs. Sotheby's auction rooms last month the chair used by Oliver Goldsmith when writing "The Traveller" and "The Deserted Village" was sold for £13. At the time of the poet's death the chair was among the other articles taken possession of by Edmund Butt, one of Goldsmith's principal creditors. When he died it passed into the possession of Mr. Mowbray of Ringwood, Hampshire, and later it was acquired by Mr. Charles Shaw Lefevre, who had it removed to the family seat at Heckfield Place. Mr. Shaw Lefevre died in 1823 and was succeeded by his son, who in later years became Viscount Eversley. He died in 1839. The chair remained in his family's possession until 1893, when the contents of Heckfield Place, Wimborne, were sold by auction and the later owner acquired it.

"It was not a question only for the City of London, but one which affected the whole trade of the country. It was a question which affected the well-being of finance and trade. What was finance nowadays? They were not merely a group of City men endeavouring to enrich them-

TELEGRAMS.

[DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, August 13th.

The situation in Russia is still fraught with danger. The authorities in Poland are powerless.

A CONSTITUTION FOR PERSIA.

LONDON, August 13th.

A national council has been granted Persia.

CHINESE FOR PANAMA.

LONDON, August 13th.

It has been decided to employ 2,500 Chinese on the Panama Canal by way of experiment.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE NATIVE TROUBLE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, August 11th.

A Durban Ethiopian preacher has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and twenty-five lashes for offering sedition in prayers in a native kraal.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

LONDON, August 11th.

Chinese labour will be given a thorough test in the construction of the Panama Canal; to replace labourers from Jamaica for whom the work is too hard. Contracts of 2,500 coolies are already prepared.

ANOTHER WEST RIVER PIRACY.

Another of the numerous piracies committed on native craft on the West River took place on Friday, when a steam launch, said to have been flying the British flag, was attacked at Tang Chiock. As in the case of the *Saiwan* the pirates embarked in the guise of passengers, but when challenged by the military guard on board, they at once produced revolvers. The six robbers who embarked at Tang Chiock were joined by three others who had boarded the vessel at Wuchow. They fired on the soldiers, one of whom was killed and fell overboard, while four were injured. Then the pirates took charge of the launch and ran her down stream to a spot where other men came on board with rifles. Afterwards they proceeded below Wuchow and landed their booty and made off, the crew then taking the launch back to Wuchow, where the matter was reported.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The figures for Japan's foreign trade during the first six months of the current year show a total of 399,720,279 yen, against 4,29,26,814 yen during the corresponding period of 1905, a reduction of 20,510,535 yen.

The signal falling off is in imports. These aggregated 266,462,891 yen in 1905 and only 223,043,561 yen in the current year, a diminution of 63,413,330 yen. On the other hand, exports increased from 142,767,953 yen in 1905 to 176,670,718 yen in 1906, being a development of 33,902,765 yen.

Without this result will be welcomed by Japanese economists since the unfavourable balance of trade, which was 143,694,908 yen in the first six months of 1905, fell during the corresponding period of the current year to 17,561,856 yen in 1906, and 9,682,461 yen in 1904. Thus in two years the Treasury's semi-annual revenue from this source has been more than doubled, owing to the operation of the last revision of the statutory tariff. The Treasury claims that the increased scale of duties which is to come into operation from October 1st is imposed solely for the sake of revenue and not at all for protective purposes. If we look to the year 1895—the year after the conclusion of the revised treaty with Great Britain—and observe that the customs duties then brought to the Treasury a revenue of only 6,684,532 yen, whereas the revenue this year will probably be in the neighbourhood of 59 millions, we obtain a striking example of the financial benefit Japan has derived from the new regime. Her income from customs dues alone will soon suffice to pay the interest on her whole foreign debt, greatly as the war increased it.

The growth of the export trade has been spread with tolerable uniformity over all the principal staples. As for the groups that exhibit the most marked increases, they are "Beverages and Comestibles" (4 million yen in round numbers), "Metals and Metal Manufactures" (4½ millions), "Tissues Yarns, Thread and their Raw Materials" (10½ millions), and "Miscellaneous" (1 million). The other increases are few and insignificant.

In imports the diminution, which amounts to 32 all to 63,413,300 yen, is spread over the whole range of staples with a very few exceptions.—*Japan Mail*.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, August 13th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (Puisne Judge).

THE USUAL EXPEDIENT.

The Leung Shun firm brought an action against the Fook Chun Lung firm to recover a small debt due for vegetables supplied. Mr. Morrell, from the Crown Solicitor's office, who appeared for plaintiff, said that defendants had a stall in the market, but as the business did not do well they hit upon the expedient of retiring to the country.

His Honour:—A man who has a little money stays in the country, and a man who hasn't goes to the country.

Judgment was given for plaintiff.

ANOTHER PROMISSORY NOTE ACTION.

Suda Singh, watchman, in the Sugar Refinery, sued a filter employed in the same place for \$30 due on a promissory note. Plaintiff said defendant had paid two months' interest. Defendant denied all knowledge of the plaintiff or of the promissory note, and the case was adjourned.

POLICE COURT.

Monday, August 13th.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOURLEY (First Police Magistrate).

A TRESPASSER.

A coolie who was found in the kitchen of a house at Tsimshatsui early on Sunday morning was charged with being there with intent to commit a felony.

He was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned for six weeks with hard labour and six hours' stocks.

TRESPASSERS AT HEADQUARTERS.

M. Lobrante, a seaman on the Italian cruiser *Calabria*, was charged with behaving in a disorderly manner at Headquarters House, and with assaulting Bhula Singh, an orderly to the General.

The evidence showed that defendant and three comrades entered the grounds of Headquarters House and helped themselves to flowers out of the garden. The orderly told the men to refrain from destroying plants and to leave the grounds. Defendant refused, and picking up a stone threw it at the orderly, striking him on the lip, which was cut open.

Defendant told his Worship a number of Indians beat him with sticks, and threw stones at him.

A fine of \$25 was imposed.

A BIRD FANCIER.

A dealer in poultry proceeded against Tam Chan for the larceny of a duck.

Complainant said he shipped 70 ducks at Macao, which he intended to land at Hongkong. On the way down several of his birds were stolen, and when the steamer was made fast to the wharf here a detective arrested the defendant as he was going ashore with a duck. Complainant recognised the bird as his, and defendant was arrested.

Tam told his Worship that a passenger asked him to carry the duck ashore, but the magistrate did not believe the story, so committed the defendant to gaol for six weeks, and ordered that he be publicly exposed in the stocks for six hours.

QUARREL SOME WOMEN.

Wong Ho, an old Chinese woman, was charged with assaulting another woman with intent to cause grievous bodily harm.

From the evidence it appeared that the defendant was of a quarrelsome disposition, and when opportunity offered took advantage of it to quarrel with her neighbours in Shing Wong Street. She accused complainant of saying a coarse word to her lover. Wordy strife followed, and eventually the defendant is alleged to have drawn a knife and cut the complainant across the head.

After hearing what the defendant had to say, his Worship sent her to gaol for 21 days.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (Second Police Magistrate).

A SILK GROCERY SHOP.

A native charged with selling samshui at Moon Street, Wan Chai, without a licence was fined \$20, the alternative being three months' imprisonment.

UNLAWFUL IMPORTATION OF OPIUM.

Tam Kai and another were charged with unlawfully importing into the Colony two cases of raw opium without a permit.

Inspector Ritchie prosecuted, and Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the defendants.

The chief clerk in the import department of the Harbour Office said the two cases were landed from the *Huayshun* on the 9th instant without a permit. Nobody claimed the goods at the time, and neither defendant reported to witness, as is required by the Ordinance, that he was importing opium. When the opium was on the way to the police station, the defendant went to the Harbour Office and applied for a permit to land it. Witness refused to grant the permit, and defendant claimed the opium.

Cross-examined—Witness did not see the defendants at the Harbour Office about one o'clock. They called between 2.30 and 3 p.m., after the opium had been seized.

His Worship adjourned the hearing for the present of other witnesses.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 13th at 11.25 a.m.—The barometer has risen slightly over N.E. Japan and the S. coast of China.

Pressure is high, exceeding the normal by about 0.16 inches over both of these areas. It is lower by 0.14 inches and upwards over W. Japan and the E. coast of China, and by about 0.05 inches over the S. Philippines.

Gradients continue slight, and light to moderate E. winds are reported over the E. coast of China, and light N.E. winds over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.90 inches.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE EMPIRE.

The sixth Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire was opened on July 10th at the Grosvenor-hall, Princes-street, by Lord Elgin (the Colonial Secretary). About 300 delegates were present of whom nearly half came from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, and other distant parts of the Empire. Lord Elgin, as hon. president, took the chair during the opening proceedings, and was supported by Mr. Thomas F. Blackwell (president of the congress), Lord Brussey, Lord Averbury, Lord Strathcona, Sir Albert Rolt, Mr. G. Charlton (chairman of the council of the London Chamber), Sir C. Clement Smith, Sir Frederick Young, Sir S. B. Bouton, Sir William Holland, M.P. (president, Manchester Chamber of Commerce), Lieutenant-General J. W. Laurie, Mr. Stanley MacLachlan, Lieutenant-Colonel Denison, Mr. Joseph Walton, M.P., Sir E. W. Fifth, Mr. E. Parkes, M.P., and Mr. Kenric B. Murray. There were present the representatives of 187 commercial bodies from India and the Colonies, five from English communities in the Empire, and 80 from the United Kingdom.

CANADA AND PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

Mr. George E. Drummond (Montreal Board of Trade) said that he represented all the leading Canadian Boards of Trade, and their national organization, the Canadian Manufacturers Association, in presenting a combined resolution on the question of commercial relations between the Mother Country, her Colonies, and Dependencies. The combined resolution agreed upon was that of the Montreal Board of Trade with an additional clause: "Whereas in the resolution of the fifth Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, held in Montreal in August, 1903, it was stated that the bonds of the British Empire would be mutually strengthened by a mutually beneficial commercial policy; whereas it is the opinion of the component parts of the Empire that steps should be taken towards consummating such an arrangement; whereas there are in the United Kingdom, her Colonies, and Dependencies natural resources and industries which, if developed, would be sufficient to provide the British Empire with its food supply and all other necessities and requirements of life; therefore resolved that this congress urges upon His Majesty's Governments in the United Kingdom and in the various Colonies and Dependencies the granting of preferential treatment in their respective markets on a reciprocal basis, each to the other, believing that thereby the bonds of union will be strengthened, and the British Empire largely freed from dependence on foreign countries for food and other supplies." The additional clause was in the following terms: "And that this congress further urges upon the Governments of the Empire that they treat this matter as of present practical importance, and that each organization represented at this congress pledges itself to press their respective Governments to take such action at the Colonial Conference of 1907 as will give effect to the principle advocated in this resolution." He said that those who know the bodies that had the honour to represent would do them the justice to believe that they had framed this resolution with a single eye to the best interests of the Empire, as they saw it. They had no selfish object in view, and they resolved to the fullest degree that the adoption of any policy, however beneficial to Canada or any other colony, that would in the slightest measure injure the heart of the Empire would be a blunder for all of them. The policy they advocated was "All for each, and each for all." (Cheers.) In considering whether we would make a preferential agreement we must look to the future, and in this connection he pointed out the growing purchasing power of Canada and other colonies.

Mr. W. F. Cockshut (Ontario) seconded for resolution, and said that it was a desire for binding the Empire together was to get a tariff of some kind in the Mother Country under which we could give a certain advantage to the Colonies.

Mr. F. Ashworth (Manchester Chamber of Commerce) referred to the great majority returned against tariff reform at the last general election, and said that the Manchester Chamber adhered to its well-known views on the question, and one of its delegates was instructed to give a negative role on the resolution.

Mr. C. J. Wilson stated that the South of Scotland Chamber of Commerce entirely agreed with the resolution proposed on behalf of the Montreal Board of Trade, and they therefore withdrew their own resolution in its favour.

Sir Ernest Clegg (Bengal Chamber of Commerce) opposed the resolution. Circumstances in India, he said, differed widely from those in Canada.

Mr. C. H. Armstrong (Bombay Chamber of Commerce) also spoke against the resolution. He said that the Government of India and the various chambers of commerce there had followed this question closely, and if it took definite shape he could assure them that India would claim a strong voice in determining the matter.

Lord Averbury observed that both the mover and the seconder of the resolution were to be under the impression that Canada had done much more for the Mother Country than the Mother Country had done for Canada. It would be agreed, he thought, that Canada had given us a substantial preference, which we gratefully acknowledged, but had done the most to profit by, but what had we done for Canada? We had given her free trade. While nearly 20 per cent. was charged on everything we sent to Canada, nothing was charged on anything Canada sent to us. (A voice.) "It is the same for every country." What did that matter? Canada so long as we admitted her goods free? (Oh, oh.) If we were to talk of preference, the first thing to do was to start on an equality, and if Canada would admit our goods free we might consider whether we could do anything more and what it should be. As a matter of fact, Canada was charging more on our goods than some foreign countries did. Holland, for example, only charged 3 per cent. against the 20 per cent. charged by Canada. The policy advanced by the resolution would give rise to endless questions between parts of the Empire, and could not, so far as he could see, do anything to improve the trade of the Empire. (Cheers.)

Mr. Octavius C. Beale, on behalf of the Federal Council of the Chambers of Manufactures of the Commonwealth of Australia, supported the resolution.

Colonel G. T. Denison (Canada) strongly urged a policy of preferential trade between the Mother Country and the Colonies, and said that it was a foolish thing to allow foreign to take away our trade in our own markets, and thereby provide them with funds to build ships which, in time of war, might be employed against ourselves. In Canada they had no "submerged tenth." Sir Wilfrid Laurier had made a clear and definite offer to this country and had repeated in public that he would stand by it, and yet he heard political partisans in this country making the statement that Canada had made no offer. That was not true. (A voice.) "What is it?" The offer, which was contained in the reports of the Imperial Conference of 1902, was to continue the present preference and to give a further preference on a certain list of selected articles

if the English people would meet the Canadian people. (Hear, hear.) He thought that the long list of articles was written out. It would not be proper to mention them, because it would have an unsettling effect on the business of their country in those things if they were made public. That an offer was made was an undoubted fact, and people here had no right to deny that Canada had made an offer. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Charles Tupper said that Canada had no policy of preferential trade, because she was going ahead with marvellous rapidity, but she intended to see British institutions handed over to the remotest posterior, and Canadian believed that there was no policy better calculated to secure that result than the one which they had proposed. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Carnegie said that he was going ahead with marvellous rapidity, but she intended to see British institutions handed over to the remotest posterior, and Canadian believed that there was no policy better calculated to secure that result than the one which they had proposed. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. G. E. Drummond (Montreal Board of Trade) moved: "That this congress hereby affirms the principle that it is the duty of the self-governing Colonies to participate in the cost of the defense of the Empire, but that the Colonies claim the privilege of keeping their own initiative as to the nature and mode of help which they may agree to offer." The resolution was unanimously carried.

THE CAMBERLEY MURDER.

INQUEST AND VERDICT.

The coroner's inquiry into the circumstances of the death of Mary Ann Hogg, formerly of Japan, who was "murdered" at her home at Camberley, was resumed on July 10th. Miss Caroline Gwinnett Hogg, who, it will be remembered, was injured at the time of the murder of her half-sister, said that she and her sister came to her bedroom between two and three o'clock in the afternoon on the day of the murder, and with her laid out the carriage in which they had previously decided to go for a drive. The reason she gave for this was because the weather was not fine, and she had a headache. She said that she would write a letter instead of going out. She was only in the room a few minutes, and immediately after she left the room the witness was called.

The Coroner: At that time you heard something unusual downstairs?

Miss Hogg: Yes. I was dressed, and just going downstairs, when I heard what sounded like a slight explosion in the hall.

Did you recognise it as your sister's voice?

Yes, I thought it was. I at once went outside on to the landing, and encountered a man on the top of the stairs. He looked like a builder, and had his shirt sleeves tucked up. He demanded money. I said, "The money is downstairs." The man had a net made of string over his face. His face was red, and he had dark eyes. I did not notice the colour of his hair. When I told him the money was downstairs, he both made a rush down. I really don't know who went first, as I was very excited. I before I went down first and he followed me. When I got into the hall I saw my sister in the front garden, with blood streaming down her face. I was going to go towards her, when the man fell down to the ground from behind with something possessing a strong handle. It was a pickaxe or a hammer. I had my hair combed up and twisted round on the top as a sort of cap. I think that saved my life.

What happened then? Then they told me my throat was cut, but I don't remember it being done. This was all done in the hall. I did not speak to my sister, because the thing happened almost instantaneously—altogether only about half a minute.

And yet you were able to notice that the man was a red face and dark eyes?—Yes; but I was perfectly well then. He did not fall me cut my throat. In the meantime my sister had come into the hall, and I escaped. I left my sister behind, and I am sorry I did not drag her out with me.

The Coroner: Did you notice whether her throat was cut when you ran out?—I am sure it was not. Miss Hogg added that she did not go down into the basement at any time during these proceedings.

The Coroner: When did you realise that your own throat was cut?—I did not actually know that it was cut until I was told by Dr. Rayner.

Miss Hogg then described how she gave the alarm.

You have made very many different statements with regard to this matter, and we want to elicit, if we possibly can, the true version of what occurred. Have you missed anything from the house?—Only a small old father and a prayer book of George III.

PROPOSED IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Mr. R. H. Alexander (Vancouver Board of Trade) proposed a resolution urging upon his Majesty's Government and upon the Government of the Colonies the appointment of an Advisory Imperial Council to consider questions of Imperial interest, especially those tending to Promote international trade.

Mr. A. Bennett (Warrington) seconded the resolution, which was supported by Sir Frederick Young.

Mr. T. Craig Brown thought that instead of seeking to have a new council it would be better to give extended powers to the existing advisory council appointed by the Board of Trade, on which there were representatives of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the different departments of the State and of the Colonies.

Mr. Leon Garneau (Montreal) speaking as a French Canadian opposed the resolution, remarking that any council that might be appointed whose powers would give it some control over the affairs of the different Colonies would, he felt sure, be strenuously resisted.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Drage (Liverpool Chamber of Commerce) moved: "That, in the opinion of this congress, it is desirable that His Majesty's Government should establish an Imperial advisory council with a department of intelligence for the civil affairs of the Empire. The work of such an organization would, in the opinion of this congress, lead to that more desirable uniformity in the administration and commercial legislation of the Empire which this congress has long consistently advocated, as, for instance, to the laws relating to patents, currency, weights and measures, trade-marks, bills of exchange, partnership, marine insurance, copyright, &c., and would further be a medium for the collection and dissemination of valuable information on matters of high Imperial policy, and tend to a closer union of the Empire." He explained that the resolution was the outcome of a series of meetings held under the presidency of Sir Frederick Pollock.

Colonel Goffey (Liverpool Chamber) seconded the resolution.

Mr. Stiebel (Nottingham) moved as an amendment: "That, in the opinion of this congress, it is desirable that His Majesty's Government should establish a department of intelligence for the civil affairs of the

Empire in connection with an advisory Imperial council."

Mr. Drage stated that he was quite prepared to accept the amendment in place of his resolution.

Mr. Walter James (Agent-General for Western Australia) said that he was personally opposed to the appointment of an Imperial council at the present time.

Sir Charles Tupper expressed regret that he could not give his support to the proposal.

Eventually both the resolution and the amendment were withdrawn.

DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

Mr. G. E. Drummond (Montreal Board of Trade) moved: "That this congress hereby affirms the principle that it is the duty of the self-governing Colonies to participate in the cost of the defense of the Empire, but that the Colonies claim the privilege of keeping their own initiative as to the nature and mode of help which they may agree to offer."

The resolution was carried.

THE NAVY LEAGUE AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The following letter has been addressed by the executive committee of the Navy League to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman:

July 11, 1906.

The Right Hon. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, G.C.B., M.P., Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, 10, Downing street, S.W.

Sir.—The executive committee of the Navy League venture to express the hope that the honour to the effect that it is the intention of the Government to drop one of the four armoured vessels, which were promised in the Navy Estimates of last March, is without foundation.

(1) The committee feel that nothing of which the public are aware has occurred during the time which has intervened since the estimates were presented to justify such a reduction.

On the contrary, two of the great Continental Powers have since that time presented larger programmes than ever, previously put forward, and these have been accepted by the respective Parliaments.

(2) The Admiralty memorandum, entitled

"A Statement of Admiralty Policy," dated November 30, 1905, stated: "At the present time strategic requirements necessitate the outlay of four large armoured ships annually, and, unless unforeseen contingencies arise, this number will not be exceeded," but as showing that was only considered as the minimum programme, there followed the words, "And while they anticipated at present that the output of four large armoured ships a year should suffice to meet our requirements, there will be no difficulty whatever in increasing this output to whatever extent may be necessary in consequence of any increase of naval power abroad."

(3) These words were the authoritative expression of the naval advisers of His Majesty's Government last November, who are also its naval advisers to-day. A programme was put forward, and the committee cannot but consider that any reduction of this minimum would be a serious weakening of the national efficiency and a direct encouragement to foreign nations to endeavour to obtain that supremacy at sea which it is vital the British Empire should maintain unimpaired.

(4) The history of past naval construction shows that the diminution in our shipbuilding

programme has been almost invariably followed by an increase in that of other States, with the eventual result of greater expenditure by this country than would otherwise have been necessary. The present situation shows that of battleships building (see Dilke Return, 1906)

show by whom committed."

A Jurer: Could one woman have inflicted the whole of the injuries?—Yes.

Another Jurer: And you consider Miss Caroline Hogg's statements inconsistent? Yes, somewhat.

The Coroner said the evidence did not justify that this lady was murdered. The evidence did not, however, justify them saying who did it, or even suggesting a suspicion of who did it.

The jury returned the following verdict:

"Wilful murder; but not sufficient evidence to

show by whom committed."

TREPOFF TALKS.

A RUSSIAN FANATIC.

General Treppoff, Governor-General of St. Petersburg, with virtually unlimited powers, has long been known as one of the most willing and unscrupulous tools of the Russian bureaucracy. He is a fanatic for autocracy, and everything that makes for action.

The General has been interviewed by Bauer's St. Petersburg correspondent regarding the present situation. The train to Petersburg was full of troops, and the little town was swarming with them. General Treppoff's house was guarded by armed police—a necessary precaution, inasmuch as he is the best-hated man

by the revolutionary extremists, who make no secret of their intention of assassinating him at the first opportunity. Certainly General Treppoff is the main obstacle in the path of anarchy. The man is possessed of physical and moral courage to an extraordinary degree. His view is that the tide of revolution can only be damped by a wall of steel, while channels are being constructed by far-sighted and energetic statesmen for draining off the turbulent waters. But he is of opinion that foresighted statesmanship and energy have all been strangely absent from the ruling order during the last two years. Talking of the general position of affairs now, he deplored the lack of energy displayed in combating the revolutionary movement. Our conversation was in French. General Treppoff, however, understands English, and intimated with a smile that he perfectly comprehended the expression "facing the music," and its application to the present situation in Russia. I gathered the impression that General Treppoff recognises the necessity and advisability of the departure of the existing Government, although he said that, as far as he knew, M. Gurevitch and his colleagues had no immediate intention of resigning.

The first topic to be broached was, of course, the Duma. The word was hardly out of my mouth when General Treppoff exclaimed: "Ca me parle pas! Ca ne marche pas du tout."

The Duma, at present, is simply utilized as a revolutionary centre. Look at the impunity allowed to M. Alaya and persons of his stamp. The Labour group is being given practically free hand by the other parties for tactical purposes which force the hands of the Government by exaggerating the strength of the extreme revolutionary element. By should the Moderate party get into power it would, in my opinion, immediately throw over the Extremists, who would then take their proper place in the political perspective. The prevalent tone of the Duma is destructive, but autocratic mutinies, I dare believe, it may become constructive—at least, I hope. Any change of Ministry outside the Duma's members, would, I hold, in vain. No useful work would be accomplished in these conditions. Nor have I any confidence in coalition. A Cabinet, so far as I can see, seems the best solution, and it must be a Ministry elected from the Constitutional Democrats, as being the strongest party. I admit that the appointment of such a Ministry would be a great risk, but the risk would be justified by the urgency of pacifying the country. Political passions are such that the most prudent men have lost their heads, and are raving like lunatics over Utopian schemes which could only result in blood and flame. I cannot deny that the revolutionaries have won over nearly all the men of talent. Furthermore, you know that a number of papers in St. Petersburg alone are in the hands of the Jews. Their unceasing provocation of Christians is most skilfully contrived, and they are adept at posing as the innocent victims of blind-thrust tyranny. When Prince Ursuoff, like the other day, in the Duma regarding the organised incitement of pogroms at headquarters, he lied, that is all. His colleagues are the outcome of disappointed ambition, and when he came to make concrete charges, he could only cite two cases of officials who betrayed the trust which the Government reposed in them."

I questioned General Treppoff concerning the allegation that he was virtually a dictator and that Minister's hands were tied. "C'est une blague!" he replied. "The revolutionaries are always harping on this note in order to discredit the Ministry, and to prove that the Ministers are weaklings, possessing no authority. This tale is spread by the enemies of the country, the same enemies who can be seen filling the prisons with lies. The hand question is, of course, the question of questions."

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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters to THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

No. 18 of 1906.

NG SUI KHIENG, carrying on business under the style or firm name of the KWONG CHEONG WING WA KEE, at No. 9, Jervis Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, as Piece Goods Dealer.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION AND APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEE.

THE above-named NG SUI KHIENG was adjudicated Bankrupt on the 9th day of August, 1906, and Mr. GEORGE KINGSTON HALL BRUTTON was appointed Trustee of the Estate of the Bankrupt.

Dated the 29th day of August, 1906.

GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON,

Trustee.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE

FOR EUROPE.

THE Departure of the Steamship

"PRINZ LEGEN LUITPOLD," due here from Foochow on WEDNESDAY at Daylight, will take place TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 15th inst., at 6 p.m.

For further Particulars apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELCHERS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1906. [5]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN,"

Captain J. S. Reach, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPIRAK & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1906. [1575]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"POLYNESIEN,"

Captain Broo, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 20th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1906. [2]

THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED, COPENHAGEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"TRANQUEBAR,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-harbour Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 p.m. To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th inst., a.m. will be subject to rent.

All Goods, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Monday, the 20th inst., at 9 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 25th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD., MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1906. [1575]

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A GRAND

PROMENADE CONCERT

WILL BE HELD ON

BEHALF OF THE MISSIONS TO

SEAMEN

On the Volunteer Parade Ground,

On SATURDAY, 18TH AUGUST, 1906,

AT 9.15 P.M.

TICKETS (\$2 and \$1) may be obtained from the VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS and from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1906. [1573]

GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

REVENUE FARMS FOR 1907, 1908 & 1909.

TENDERS will be received by the SECRETARY to the GOVERNOR at Jesselton, on or before 26th October, 1906, for the following REVENUE FARMS for the year 1907, or for the three years 1907, 1908 and 1909.

OPIUM FARM.

SPIRIT LICENSE FARM.

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GAMBLING RESTRICTION FARM.

For Particulars apply to—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Hongkong.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1906. [1495]

INTIMATIONS



MAGISTRACY.

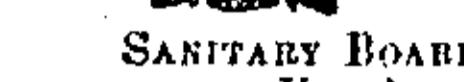
A MEETING of HIS MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE will be held at the MAGISTRACY, at 2.15 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 21st August, 1906, for the purpose of considering the following application under the Liquor Licence Ordinance, 1893, viz.—

From one MOOSA ABDOL RAZACK for a publican's licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on premises numbered 3, Pak Shui Wan, under the sign of "The Bell View Hotel."

H. H. J. GOMPERTZ,

Police Magistrate.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1906. [1567]



SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,

Hongkong.

To the

OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BY-LAWS (as amended), any domestic building or part of such building within the Eastern Division of the City of Victoria, and the Eastern Division of Kau-lung, occupied by members of more than one family must be CLEANSED and LIME-WASHED THROUGHOUT by the owner during the months of July and August.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this notice means that the houses should be lime-washed in respect of all the walls of each room and staircase, all cubic partitions, stair casings and stair linings, all ceilings and the undersides of roofs both in main buildings, offices and servants' quarters and inclusive of verandahs.

The back yard should have its containing walls lime-washed up to the level of the first floor.

Carved, painted or polished woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed, but must be cleaned.

The Eastern Division of the City is bounded on the West by Gilman Street and Peel Street, Kau-lung is divided into the Eastern and Western divisions by Robinson Road and a straight line drawn from the North and thereof through the Yau-mui service Reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kau-lung.

G. A. WOODCOCK,

Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of August, 1906. [1559]

THE PUBLIC HEALTH & BUILDINGS ORDINANCE COMMISSION.

TAKE NOTICE that a COMMISSION has been appointed to enquire into and report on the following matters, viz.—

1. Whether the administration of the Sanitary and Building Regulations enacted by the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, as now carried out is satisfactory, and, if not, what improvements can be made.

2. Whether any irregularity or corruption exists or has existed among the Officials charged with the administration of the aforesaid Regulations.

The Commission earnestly invite the Inhabitants of Hongkong and Kowloon to co-operate with them by forwarding any complaint they may have to make or suggestion to offer in connection with the matters aforesaid to the undersigned.

Any person examined as a witness in the enquiry aforesaid who in the opinion of the Commissioners makes a full and true disclosure touching all the matters in respect of which he is examined will receive a certificate from the Commission which will protect the witness against any civil or criminal proceedings which may be instituted against such witness in respect of any matter touching which he has been examined.

By Order,

W. BOWEN-ROWLANDS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1906. [1581]

THE KWANG TUNG MERCANTILE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE YUET-HAN RAILWAY CO., LTD.

TENDER for 5 First-class, 5 Second-class, and 10 Third-class COACHES, 2 BAGGAGE CARS and 20 DUMP CARS—capacity 5 cubic yards. The Coaches are to be the same style as the First and Second-class Coaches of the Sam-Shui Division, with the exception of the length, which will be 60 feet over end.

The Third-class Coaches are to be the same as the Second-class Coaches of the Sam-Shui Division, with the exception of the interior finish and the seats to run longitudinally—the sides and double centre seats. Bidders will be required to state the net cost and time of delivery Free alongside the wharf, Wong Sha Tenders will be Opened in the HEAD-OFFICE, CANTON, on the 23rd day of August, 1906, at 11 A.M.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

CHANG TO CHAI,

President.

Ganton, 9th August, 1906. [1568]

STORAGE FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 235 at NORTH POINT. Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE.

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For Particulars, apply to—

GEO. FENWICK & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [1533]

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SIEMSEN & CO.

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F. A. V. RIBEIRO

Hongkong, 25th October, 1905. [19]

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THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTIETH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, HOTEL MANSIONS, THIS DAY (TUESDAY), 14th August, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment of a Director and electing Directors and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 14th August, 1906, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. E. CLARKE,

Acting Secretary

Hongkong, 14th August, 1906. [1443]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of August, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st June, 1906.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

H. HUNTER,

Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1906. [1496]

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
BORNEO, German str., 1200, F. Sembill, 13th August.—Sandakan 6th Aug., Timber, Malchesney & Co.

CHONGBAL, German str., 1117, W. Mollermann, 12th Aug.—Bangkok 7th Aug., Rice and Wool, Butterfield & Swire.

CHUNSHANG, British str., 1417, R. Cox, 12th August.—Samutprakarn 13th August, Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

EMPRESS, French str., 1423, Brit. 13th Aug.—Hankow and Shanghai 10th August.

General—Messageries Maritimes.

GERMANY, German str., 1300, H. Flugel, 13th Aug.—Sydney 24th June, Copra.—Schoenfeld & Co.

HUE, French str., 705, Pauier, 13th August.—Taiphong 9th August, General. A. R. Marti.

KASA-MARU, Japanese str., 6170, T. S. Filmed, 13th Aug.—Nagasaki 9th August.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

KUO-MU, Japanese str., 1448, J. Morio, 13th August.—Koben 8th August, General.

East Asia Trading Co.

KWANTUNG, Chinese str., 1536, W. H. Linn, 13th Aug.—Shanghai 9th Aug., General.

U. M. S. N. Co.

PROGRESS, German str., 1887, H. Pahren, 13th August.—Kwangchuan 12th Aug., General—China.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA, British str., 2,475, Leslie, 12th August.—Newcastle (N.S.W.) 29th July, Coal—Dawson & Co.

REGINA MARU, Japanese str., 2,979, G. S. Lopukin, 13th Aug., Kobe and Shanghai 10th Aug., Matches and General—Nippon Yuzen Kaisha.

REED, British str., 1,611, R. W. Almond, 13th Aug.—Mandarin 10th Aug., Hemp and Sugar.

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

SARINA EICKEEN, British str., 13th August.

From Canton.

SHALIMAR, British steamer, 13th Aug., from Canton.

SEURU MARU, Japanese str., 1,119, T. S. Filmed, 13th Aug.—Nagasaki 9th August.

HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.

HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.

HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.

HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & LIVERPOOL.

COPENHAGEN & BALTIK PORTS.

TRIESTE, &c., via SINGAPORE, &c.

NAPLES, HAYRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG.

GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

BOSTON & NEW YORK.

NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.

NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.

VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.

VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.

VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN.

VICTORIA (B.C.) SEATTLE, &c. via JAPAN.

PORTLAND, OREGON VIA SHANGHAI, &c.

CALLAO, IQUITO, VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA.

NAGASAKI & VLADIVOSTOK.

YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.

KOBE DIRECT.

KOBE, YOKOHAMA & SAN FRANCISCO.

TONGKU, YOKOHAMA & KOBE.

TIENTSFIN.

SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SHANGHAI & NAGASAKI.

SHANGHAI CHINOWANGTAO, TAKU & YANTONG.

SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE.

NINGPO, SHANGHAI & VLADIVOSTOK.

TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

SWATOW & BANGKOK.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

MANILA.

MANILA.

SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

JAVA PORTS.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Chinese str. *Kuangtung* reports: Calm and clear weather throughout.

The German str. *Clouds* reports: Fine weather and light S.E. winds.

The German str. *Ronne* reports: Had N.E. wind, fine weather and smooth sea.

The British str. *Clouds* reports: Light variable N.E. winds and calms, smooth sea.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

ABERDEEN DOCKS—Quinta, Kowloon Docks—Alta, Yunglee, Wahara, Gregory Apur, Driford, Dragon, Cosmopolitan Dock—Harford.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

THE Company's Steamship.

"HALMUN,"

Captain A. J. Robson, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, 14th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DOUGLAS LAPEAUX & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1906. [1561]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE AND ANTWERP (DIRECT).

VIA SAIGON.

THE Company's Steamship.

"EUPHRATE,"

7,300 Tons Gross. Captain Bru, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, 14th inst., at Noon.

This Steamer has accommodation for Passengers and carries a duly qualified Doctor.

For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1906. [1519]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

HONGKONG-SWATOW-BANGKOK LINE.

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK

THE Chartered Steamship.

"KANJU MARU,"

Captain K. Hashimoto, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, 14th inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Prince's Buildings.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1906. [1562]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE Steamship.

"GLENTURBET,"

Captain R. Webster, will be despatched as above or about the 14th inst.

For Freight, etc., apply to

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW, Hongkong, 1st August, 1906. [1513]

FOR KOBE DIRECT.

THE Japan Shipowner's Association's Steamship.

"KOUNJU MARU,"

will be despatched for the above Port on or about WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

FUKUSEI CO., Agents.

1st Floor of Chartered Bank.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1906. [1543]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION VESSEL'S NAMES PLATE & BIG BERTH CAPTAIN FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO TO BE DESPATCHED

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	PLATE & BIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & HAMBURG	GLEN TURBET	Brit. str. 7	—	R. Webster	MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW, P. & O. S. N. CO.	About 14th inst.
LONDON, &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NUBIA	Brit. str. 1	—	F. J. Fox	P. & O. S. N. CO.	About 16th inst.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	DELHI	Brit. str. 1	—	J. D. Andrews, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	ORIENT	Brit. str. 1	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To day.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	ACHILLES	Brit. str. 1	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	DUKE	Brit. str. 1	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th Sept.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	ANTHOR	Brit. str. 1	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th Sept.
MARSELLLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	TYDEUS	Brit. str. 1	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th inst.
MARSELLLES, HAVRE & ANTWERP (DIRECT)	EMERSON SIMONS	Brit. str. 1	—		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 21st inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSELLLES, HAVRE & LIVERPOOL	EUPHRATE	Brit. str. 1	—		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	To day, at Noon.
HREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	ALCINUS	Brit. str. 1	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst.
HREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	R. LUTTIFOLD	Brit. str. 1	—	H. Kirchner	MELCHERS & CO.	To-morrow, at 6 P.M.
ODESSA	KITAL	Rus. str. 1	k. w.		MELCHERS & CO.	About 15th Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SPESIA	Rus. str. 1	k. w.		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	About 18th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	HELVETIA	Rus. str. 1	k. w.		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 6th Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Rus. str. 1	k. w.		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 2nd Oct.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SEGOVIA	Rus. str. 1	k. w.		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 11th Oct.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	CYCLOPS	Rus. str. 1	k. w.		MELCHERS & CO.	On 30th Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.</td						

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

JOINT SERVICES.

MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	On 13th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CYCLOPS"	On 23rd August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"BELLEROPHON"	On 30th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK"	On 30th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEENKA"	On 6th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	On 6th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MOYUNE"	On 13th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	On 20th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS"	On 27th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MENELAUS"	On 27th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NINGCHOW"	On 27th September.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"ORESTES"	On 14th August.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	"TYDEUS"	On 20th August.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"ACHILLES"	On 28th August.
MARSEILLE, HAVRE and LIVERPOOL	"ALCINOUS"	On 30th August.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"DIOMED"	On 11th September.
GENOA, MARSEILLE and LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS"	On 29th September.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"ANTENOR"	On 25th September.
HAVRE, ROTTERDAM and LIVERPOOL	"CYCLOPS"	On 30th September.

Taking cargo for Liverpool at London rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Operating in conjunction with

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND
COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.
EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, & PORT PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"BELLEROPHON"	On 1st September.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"TYDEUS"	On 13th August.

For Freight, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. [9.10]

Hongkong, 4th August, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.

FOR

STEAMERS

TO SAIL

MANILA	• "TEAN"	On 14th August.
NINOPO, SHAI & VLADIVOSTOCK	• "PAOTING"	On 17th August.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified
Surgeon is carried.

Taking cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
Taking cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other
Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND
AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. [11]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER
11 days Across the Pacific is the "EMPEROR LINE," Saving 5 to 10 days' Ocean Travel.
11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER,
18 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).
TODAY LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" 6,000 ... THURSDAY, 30th Aug. ... 15th Sept.
"ATHENIAN" 3,882 ... WEDNESDAY, 31st Sept. ... 29th Sept.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" 6,000 ... THURSDAY, 27th Sept. ... 15th Oct.
"MONTEAGLE" 6,163 ... WEDNESDAY, 3rd Oct. ... 27th Oct.
"EMPEROR OF CHINA" 6,000 ... THURSDAY, 25th Oct. ... 12th Nov.
"TARTAR" 4,425 ... WEDNESDAY, 31st Oct. ... 24th Nov.

"EMPEROR" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.

Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE,
YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail
Express, and with the Company's new PAIATLANTIC "EMPEROR" Steamship.
14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22½ days from YOKOHAMA
and 28½ days from HONGKONG.

HONGKONG to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence 260, via New York 462.

Intermediate on Steamers ... 240 ... 422.

and 1st Class Railways ... 240 ... 422.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry Intermediate
passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passenger Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.
SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval
Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China
and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

THE CO'S S.S. LEAVING

• TAMSUI VIA SWATOW	"MASAN MARU"	SUNDAY, 19th Aug.
AND AMOY	S. TAGAMI	at 10 A.M.
+ SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"SOSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 15th Aug., at Noon.

AMOY AND FOOCHOW

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and
are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidship. Unrivalled Table.

Taking cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1906.

T. ARIMA, Manager. [14]

EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,
COPENHAGEN.
RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,
ST. PETERSBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SHANGHAI, CHINGWANGTAO, TAKU and VLADIVOSTOCK	"TRANQUEBAR"	On or about 16th Aug.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE and VLADIVOSTOCK	"NICOBAR"	On or about 14th Sept.
TONGKU, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"SIAM"	On or about 14th Oct.
ODESSA	"KITAI"	On or about 15th Sept.

FOR COPENHAGEN AND BALTIK PORTS.

S.S. "KINA"	... on or about the 17th Aug.	from Hongkong.
S.S. "SIBIRIAN"	... on or about the 15th Sept.	from Hongkong.
S.S. "TRANQUEBAR"	... on or about the 1st Oct.	from Hongkong.

For Further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS. [1357]

Hongkong, 8th August, 1906.

VESSELS ON THE BENTH

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APACAR."

Captain S. H. Benson, will be despatched
for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 17th

inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1906. [1583]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong
and South American Ports.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong to

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO,
VIA JAPAN PORTS.

Steamers Tons

"KASADO MARU"	6,000	17th Aug., Noon.
"GLENFARG"	4,000	25th Aug., Noon.

(Date of sailing subject to alteration.)

Taking freight also to other Western Coast
Ports of South America, transhipping to the

Connecting Line.

The above Steamers have splendid Accom-
modation and are fitted throughout withElectric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is
carried on each boat.For further information as to Freight and
Passage, apply toK. MATSUDA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1906. [1447]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY.STEAM TO
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"SILESIA."

Captain Stabile, will leave for the above places

on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SANDEK, WIELER & CO.,
Agents.

Princes' Building.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1906. [13]

DAMPFSCHIFFS-RHEDEREL UNION
ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT.

